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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Letter dated 22 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to transmit herewith a report from the Saudi Government addressed to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran (see annex).

(*Signed*) **Abdallah Y. Al-Mouallimi**
Permanent Representative

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 22 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

[Original: Arabic]

Report on implementation by Saudi Arabia of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) on preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and resolution 1929 (2010), which imposes additional sanctions on Iran because of its nuclear programme

Introduction

Saudi Arabia implements all Security Council resolutions adopted under the Charter of the United Nations, Chapter VII, by means of a national committee comprising a number of the relevant agencies. In accordance with a mechanism adopted for that purpose, those agencies have instructed all their relevant departments to take measures to implement Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1929 (2010).

Procedures adopted by the competent authorities

The competent office of the national committee has issued a circular to licensed banks and money changers on the provisions of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), which imposes additional sanctions on Iran because of its nuclear programme and reaffirms all Security Council resolutions in that regard. It had earlier issued a circular on the provisions of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006), concerning the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and urged banks to keep abreast of resolutions adopted by the Security Council under the Charter of the United Nations, Chapter VII, concerning the banking and investment institutions and countries with which commercial transactions are prohibited.

In accordance with the normal procedures, the competent office of the national committee has implemented the two resolutions with regard to vessels that are transiting through ports in the Kingdom and transporting arms or ammunition to any party. Before loading commences, all such vessels must provide the relevant authority with full details of the cargo, the recipient thereof and the port in which that cargo will be unloaded in order to enable the relevant agencies to conduct the necessary investigations. Moreover, vessels transiting through ports in the Kingdom must provide cargo manifests of all shared freight that will be unloaded in other ports in order to attest to the bona fide nature of their cargoes. In the case of non-compliance with that requirement, or if it becomes apparent that the vessel is carrying arms, ammunition or explosives or has not obtained in advance a permit from the relevant agency, it shall be impounded and the matter referred to the competent authorities. This is to ensure that shipping agents provide adequate advance notification of the arrival of any vessel carrying arms or ammunition that transit through the Kingdom, and, upon that vessel's arrival, send a telegram to that effect to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The competent office of the national council has enacted numerous measures with a view to prohibiting the import from or export to Iran of any military or security equipment and preventing any dealings with the individuals or entities specified in Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1929 (2010). Steps have also been taken with a view to ensuring the complete protection of the country's land borders and territorial waters; conducting searches of islands on an ongoing basis; monitoring the movements of fishing and recreational vessels, verifying the documents and cargoes of incoming vessels; and prohibiting suspicious vessels from entering the country's territorial waters. In accordance with the two aforementioned resolutions, the names of all persons that must be placed on a ban list have been placed on a list of persons who are prohibited from entering the Kingdom. Moreover, pursuant to the two resolutions, which call for notification to be given of the movement of certain individuals, the names of those individuals have been placed on an arrivals watch list and notification is provided on their arrival in the Kingdom so that the requisite action can be taken in their regard.

The competent office of the national committee has advised the competent authorities in the various regions of the Kingdom to monitor implementation of the two resolutions and to report any violations thereof. That office has also issued a circular to all its subsidiary bodies on the importance of following up implementation of the two resolutions and of taking the necessary measures to that end, in accordance with the commitments made by the Kingdom. That office has also stressed to all its subsidiary land, sea and air branches that all necessary measures must be taken to prevent the export of any type of goods, materials or technology that could contribute to Iran's nuclear activities, and is developing an automated system to facilitate the monitoring and rigorous inspection of all goods exported to any State, including Iran, on which sanctions have been imposed by the Security Council, in order to ensure that no goods that would constitute a violation of the relevant resolutions are exported. As is the case with all State authorities and sectors, the competent authorities on the national committee are committed to upholding the two aforementioned resolutions, in accordance with their competencies and national responsibilities. The authorities responsible for implementation of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006), concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and resolution 1929 (2010), which imposed further sanctions on Iran because of its nuclear programme, are tightening technical oversight of the handling of nuclear and radioactive material at border crossings and are doing everything possible to enhance administrative and technical capacities at land, sea and air border crossings and strengthen Saudi Arabia's compliance with its international obligations with regard to combating nuclear terrorism and illicit trafficking in nuclear material. Those authorities have, moreover, undertaken activities to achieve that end in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency.